Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1803. [NO. 709.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of *DRY GOODS,*
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 22.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

March 22.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 *tons Bar Iron,*
A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 23. d

On MONDAY the fourth day of April next, will be sold at Vendue, on the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

Those two HOUSES on the south west corner of King and Washington streets, at present occupied by Philip Russell and John Violet.

Also,

The small House and Shop on Washington street adjoining.

For information as to the title, &c. &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to

THOS. PATTEN,
Auctioneer.

March 15. d

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,
To the highest bidder, by the Executors of the late Gen. George Washington, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,
at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April, on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles county, in the state of Maryland, near a place called the Fish Trap, about 16 miles above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April, on the premises, 519 acres in Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town, not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson county, Virginia, about two miles west of Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hampshire county, on Potomac river, about 12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson county, on the fourth fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson county in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on the premises, 571 acres in Frederick county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and 885 acres on Chattin's run, in Faquier county.

One fourth of the amount of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, and to carry interest from the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12. d

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.

Feb. 18. d

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of th reformed Congregation, in the City o New-York.

Feb. 5. d

Will be landed to-morrow,

At Messrs. Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, out of the schooner Friendship, Captain Burns, from Montserat,

25 puncheons strong, fine flavored RUM, which will be sold cheap for cash or a short credit.

JOHN G. LADD.

March 15. d

Just Received,

A large supply of Writing Paper, of various kinds.

R. & J. GRAY.

March 15. d

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,
Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fifty bls. Tar,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in hhds and bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in do.
Five pipes old Lisbon Wine,
One pipe Madeira, four years old,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at his Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

3d Mo. 19. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*
A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18. d

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

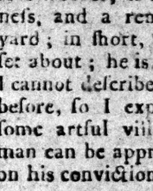
Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt, in bags of four bushels each, for sale by

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26. d

For Falmouth and a Market,



The SHIP
GEORGE and MARY,
Jeremiah Lawton,
Master;
Will be ready to sail in about 6 days. For Passage only, having excellent accommodations, please apply to the master on board, at Col. Hooe's wharf, or to. J. G. LADD.

March 22. dot

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received,
Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.
And a general Assortment of Groceries.

March 22. d

T. SIMMS—*has for Sale,*

SALT,
For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon, and first quality Segars.

March 22. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brick-yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been inticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

DR. HALL,

(OPPOSITE MR. HEISKELL'S TAVERN.)
Is now opening an extensive assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Which he will dispose of either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

Red, pale and yellow Bark,
Russian Rheubarb,
Common, do.
Jalap, Calomel, and Ipecacuanha,
Camphor, Gum Guaicum and Socotorine Aloes,
Salt Petre,
Cream of Tartar,
Glauber Salts,
Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs,
Turmeric white Ginger, and Cinnamon,
Teeth Brushes,
Sallad Oil,
Fresh Castor Oil,
Aquafortis,
Quicksilver, Oil of Vitriol an Verdigrise,
Gold and silver leaf,
Spirits Turpentine,
Borax,
Barley Sugar,
Sugar Candy,
Essence of Anchovies,
Church's Cough Drops,
Isinglass, &c. &c.

March 21. d3t

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

Cash given for rags.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

IT appears by a letter from Washington, that the President has got *certain assurances* from the French government, that they had "the greatest desire to cultivate a good understanding with the American government, and that Gen. Victor, who is to command in Louisiana, had received instructions from the First Consul to pursue *conciliatory measures*, such as would conduce to the harmony and mutual improvement of the interests and rights of both countries, and to respect the rights, *territory* and persons of the people of the United States." We hope, and we are sure, that there are none in the United States who would rejoice more sincerely than we should at hearing this announced, if we could see in a retrospect of the conduct of the French government, and particularly in that of Bonaparte, any one case in which verbal or written engagements, or even oaths, have been observed with fidelity, to justify our government, however well disposed for peace, in submitting to be cajoled by his assurances; or to use the French cant, whenever they were injuring and insulting any nation, in the person of its ambassador, *his perfect assurances of high consideration*. For our part we declare, that having viewed the whole of Bonaparte's conduct well enough, we think, to make a tolerable estimate of his character, we consider the very profession of friendship he has made, as *a certain assurance* of his bad intentions. He must be but a paltry politician, and little read indeed in the human heart, who will not be more startled at it as a *sentence passed* upon the country, than rejoice at it as an omen of peace. Let us see what grounds we have for faith in France! Oh! if we had but half the faith from righteousness in CHRIST, that we have for fear in France, we might hope to call down protection and blessings from Heaven!

When the French entered Holland they issued a proclamation to this effect: "*We consider you a friends and allies—we restore you to freedom—we seek to inspire you with confidence!*" &c. &c. and in less than two years they fleeced the Dutch of fifty millions of dollars; of a whole province; of their strongest barrier towns, and of a seaport. They placed the country under military commissioners, and confiscated to their own use, the whole of the Belgian Clergy's property, to the amount of 250 millions of dollars. So that the freedom they gave that country, according to promise, was to free them of

55,000,000
250,000,000

Doll. 305,000 000

When they entered Franconia a proclamation, calling on the people for confidence, with other *certain* assurances, went before the army. And a volume is published in German, and translated into all the languages in Europe, of their murders, pillage, exactions and enormities.

In Lombardy, Bonaparte issued a proclamation:—"*Nations of Italy, the French army are come to break your chains. The French are the friends of the people in every country. Your property, your customs shall be respected.*"

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

In Milan he published another: *Respect for property, and personal security; respect for the religion of countries; these are our sentiments.*"

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

Now let us see how he made good all this! From the Milanese, a very small state, he exacted a contribution of *twenty million of livres*, or one million pounds of our money; and afterwards other successive exactions to the amount of six million pounds sterling. The churches were given up to plunder—every religious fund, and every public treasure was confiscated; and the country was made one scene of rapine and disorder. At Pavia, a garrison of French troops left by Bonaparte, having wantonly destroyed the tomb of St. Augustine, which the inhabitants had always religiously venerated they collected around and took the garrison prisoners, but carefully abstained from offering violence to a single soldier. Bonaparte marched back, and carried military execution over the whole country—burnt the town of Benasco, and put 800 of its inhabitants to death in cold blood; and then marching to Pavia took it by storm, and massacred the inhabitants.

Bonaparte signed a treaty with the Duke of Modena promising neutrality on the payment of twelve millions of livres. When that was paid he arrested the Duke, and extorted from him 200 000 sequins; on this another treaty was signed, called a *Convention de Surete*, which, of course, was followed by fresh violations and exactions.

In breach of the treaty and rights of neutrality, he took possession of Leghorn to seize the British property lying there, and he made the Duke of Tuscany pay the expence of his army marching thither.

When he entered the territories of Venice, he issued, according to custom, a proclamation of "*certain assurances.*" —"Bonaparte *to the Republic of Venice.*" "*It is to deliver the first country in Europe from the iron yoke of the proud House of Austria the French army has come, &c. &c. &c. Religion, government, customs and property shall be respected, all provisions for the army shall be paid in money.*" This, like every other, was followed by infamous exactions—He established democracy, and with the new government made a treaty, by which money and naval stores to the amount of six millions of livres, and three ships of the line were given to him, in return for which he gave them *certain assurances* of friendship. This he performed in his own way, by handing them over in four months after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, to *the iron yoke of the proud House of Austria.*

In Egypt his proclamation ran thus: *In the name of* GOD, *merciful and gracious—There is no God but* GOD"—"*He has no son or associate in his kingdom* * * * *

"*The French adore the Supreme Being, and honor the Prophet and his Koran.*

"*The French are true Mussulmen—not long since they marched to Rome and overthrew the Pope, who excited Christians against Islimism (Mohomedanism).*" He returns home, establishes popery, and at a solemn mass held on the occasion, in the face of that world who know of his pretending to be a Mussulman, he takes the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as by CHRIST ordained, according to the rituals of the Church of Rome. Infamous, abominable blasphemy!!

After this authentic detail, are we justified in casting off all confidence in such a man's professions? Our will our Executive be justified in reposing any confidence in them?

We are aware, because we hear it every day and see it before us, that many men are obstinately averse to war, and would maintain peace at any rate; but have those persons duly considered war or peace, in all their bearings and relations? War is a thing that relates to society, not to individuals, and if individual feelings or private self interest enter into the composition of a man's thoughts on these subjects, they cannot be correct. We must often venture life to save it, and to render it more secure, and to make it worth the having—and many have lost their all by being afraid to venture all in its defence. One has a land speculation; another commercial one. One is afraid that lands will fall; another that insurance will rise. But this does not alter the real nature of the question; the question of war or peace extends to whole countries, empires, and regions. These see no farther than the fence of their own estate, or walls of their own warehouse; and let them put this question to their minds and hearts; and as they themselves are not concerned, perhaps their judgment will not be warped, and they will answer it fairly:—Would it not have been better for the places which I have mentioned to have risen, *en masse*, opposed Bonaparte, and run the hazard of all the grievance, murders, oppressions, exactions, and plunder of war, in an honorable resistance, with a chance of succeeding, than to endure them, as they did, with all the ignomy and infamy of cowardly base submission, to arrogant, barefaced imposture; and surely it speaks enough of Bonaparte. What can we say—what could Shakespeare, Milton, and all the poets in one, imagine of an arrogant imposture, worse than his having the impudence after what he has done, to hold out the language of promise and expect to have it believed. Alas, Alas—farewell the dignity of mannood—it has surely fled from the earth, when the most that we can say under oppression is, '*Let me, oh! let me die in peace.*"

P. S. Does Bonaparte say a word about our right at New Orleans. His *assurances* are a declaration that the right does not exist. Having used the word oaths in the outset of this writing, we think it right to observe that Bonaparte, with his arms, imposed on the people, and swore fidelity to that constitution, which he afterwards put down.

From the FREDERICK TOWN HERALD.

Secret Service Money—Some conjectures were offered in our last as to the probable object of the appropriations which congress, behind the screen of closed doors, have been so profuse in submitting to the disposal of the President. To this subject we now return, and we shall return to it again and again in company with our brother editors, until the people shall appear generally to have a full understanding of this most suspicious among the many suspicious transactions which government has lately exhibited.—During the Federal Administration, the Democrats now in power railed the most furious yelping whenever occasions, few and special as they were, occurred of such a nature as to require a momentary privacy. While General Washington was president, and the British Treaty was under the consideration of the Senate of the United States, a democratic member of that body the Honorable General Mason from Virginia thought proper to break through a solemn injunction and the obligations of his official oath by a permature disclosure and publication of the instrument in question. The cry was, that a government of a free country should not keep any secret, no not for an instant, from the view of the people? and it was promised that, if Mr. Jefferson were made President, the proceedings of every kind whatever should be carried on in open day under the most public inspection. What has the sequel produced? It has produced, in this as in other instances, a conduct directly the reverse of all the expectations which the party took incessant pains to create. The fact will warrant us, it is believed, in asserting that during the few months of their late session, a democratic Congress has observed more secrecy; and ordered more concealment, than the Federalists ever did through the whole twelve years in which the vessel of State was under their command. Whenever a subject came before the democrats this winter, on which they were afraid to have their real sentiments known, or ashamed of exposing their wretched inferiority in contrast with their talents, the knowledge and eloquence of the Federal minority, the constant trick was for some fellow more silly and impudent than the rest to move that the doors should be closed. Thus it was day after day the lobbies and galleries were cleared of every citizen spectator,—that is to use a fashionable phrase, every day the representative servants, were seen turning out of the house a portion of their sovereign masters, like truant school boys playing Christmas pranks on their tutors. The veil of mystery was in no case more studiously spread forth by the democrats, than when they were about to act on matters involving an expenditure of public money, concerning which they have heretofore said that the nation has at all times a right to the most particular and satisfactory information. The reader has already been told that congress (on a motion of the sapient General Smith) passed a law, putting TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS under the arbitrary discretion of the President, and that to this sum, by another law, they added *two thousand five hundred dols.* more; so that the whole amount of money, now lodged under Mr. Jefferson's management by this new sort of *specific appropriations* is TWO MILLIONS, TWO THOUSANDS AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. As to the manner which all this money is to be laid out, the public are left entirely to guess. A conjecture has already been proposed to the readers of the Herald, which seems to accord with the impression current in other papers, and which carries with it every appearance of probability. The object of our *economical* administration in all likelihood, may be to squander away the first two millions of dollars in bribing Talleyrand and the other two ministers of Bonaporte to coax the First Consul to give our embassador Munroe permission to tell his story. This may fairly be conceived as the object, because (as we have before remarked) when Mr. Ross in his speech was going on to tell of his having heard of such a plan, he was directly interrupted by the democrats, as if fearful that he was about *to let the cat out of the bag*, and the doors were immediately ordered to be shut. But besides, the Ministerialists contend that every thing done by their federal predecessors was wrong: Now, it is fresh in all of our memories that, when president Adams in the year 1797 sent Embassadors to France to claim redress for the plunder of our commerce, the government would not even admit them to a hearing, unless they would first pave the way by an application and a further promise of money. —"*You must pay money, you must pay a great deal of money,*" said one of the French agents (Mr. Y.) in a very imposing tone. This a federal administration refused to do: and as there was no alternative but either to pay, or to refuse and prepare for defence; and as the democratic leaders opposed defensive measures at that time, and have violently blamed the whole policy of the Federal Administration, is it not reasonable to conclude that having now the management of affairs in their own hands they are prepared with an offering such as was then demanded? Is not this idea strengthened by the President's selecting as an Envoy the very same James Monroe who, when our Minister at Paris a few years ago, undertook of his own accord to tell the French, that the Americans would bear with every loss by the robbery of their trade and might even supply a considerable loan of cash, rather than risk the displeasure of their Allies? The same Talleyrand too is now in office, who tried every art of extortion on our Embassodors in the year 1797. Curiosity has led us to look over the celebrated dispatches once more, in order to ascertain what amount was then demanded as the price of Talleyrand's good will, and as the consideration for which Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry were to have been suffered to appear in their diplomatic character.

The doceur or bribe required for Talleyrand himself and a few comrades was £50,000 sterling or 222,000 dollars. Besides this, our government was asked for a tribute by way of loan in the purchase from France of thirty two millions of florins of Dutch inscriptions, or 1,875,000. If, for a little amusement, we

add 1,875,000 dolls.
to 222,000

the amount will be 2,097,000—two millions ninety seven thousand dollars, out of which Mr. Talleyrand & the Directory, if possible, were "*determined to fleece us.*"

This sum was more indeed than the 2 millions of dollars which the democrats have now provided; but as money is now more valuable than it then was, if Talleyrand and Co. are disposed for a bargain, perhaps they will give up all the odd thousands. As to the remaining two thousand five hundred dollars which Congress have put under executive direction, that perhaps is to be employed in procuring the good grace of some tool about the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans, while Munroe's negociation is going on at Paris. The little fry as well as the ravenous sharks of foreign corruption will thus have been both satisfied, and every honorable appetite appeased out of this fund of our thoughtful Administration. Supposing all this to be done, however, inquisitive persons will next ask what good is to follow? The only good, that can be imagined, will be, that after the national purse shall have been thus freely drained, we may then have leave to talk leasurely to Bonaparte about our grievances and fears.

Should any answer be given us (and it seems the honorable Mr. Breckenridge in his letter to his Frankfort friend expects an answer about "midsummer") it may turn out that it will not render our condition a whit better or more auspicious, even if the French do not go in the mean time and take quiet possession of New-Orleans and the Mississippi. But if we are to be sanguine, if Bonaparte should even be soothed into some sort of engagement not to molest us, will he or will the Spanish regard any engagement a moment longer than it suited them?—And after all the expence, all the trouble and all the embarrassment thus incurred on our part, may we not lose for ever this most precious interest? May not the pusilanimity and the weakness of our Councils, doating as they do on peace, thus involve the Country in the worst miseries and horrors of war? And would it not be more dignified, more safe, nay, would it not be infinitely cheaper to seize the opportunity by one manly struggle to assert our rights, and to occupy a stand essential to the welfare, the security, the independence, perhaps the very existence of these United States. If any true American can yet doubt, let him for an instant attend to the glowing, the monitory and comprehensive speech of Mr. Ross in the Senate, which we this day re-publish entire. He will see at once that the crisis points to a course of energy, as the only one which ought to be taken. As to that which Government has chosen to pursue, it lies so present under a shroud of confusion and reserve. In any thing we have now advanced, we do not pretend to certainty. Among other sorts of economy, our new rulers have made themselves very perfect in what Edmund Burk calls "economy of truth." Perplexed and uninformed, as they find it convenient to leave the public mind on this very momentous and interesting concern, they reduce us to the expedient of interpreting the wanderer in our way, or forcing its explanation, by such hints as assign the most obvious and adequate motives for their strange, sullen and portentous silence.

From the GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

Messrs. Editors,

HAVING seen proposals in your paper by Messrs. Conrad and Bradford for publishing an American edition of Pinkerton's System of Modern Geography, I beg leave through the same medium to offer my sincere wishes, that their success in the undertaking may be commensurate with the general utility by which it cannot fail to be accompanied. I have lately had an opportunity of examining this splendid production of genius, learning, and industry, and rejoice at the prospect of seeing the inhabitants of the United States, enabled to possess themselves of such an extensive, and well arranged body of select and important information, on such moderate terms.

The general plan of the work is different from that of any preceding system of Geography, which has appeared either in the English or any other of the European languages. It is accommodated in a masterly manner, to the flourishing state of literature and science, at the brilliant commencement of the nineteenth century. Though remarkably concise, when considered in relation to the immensity of the field which it embraces, it is still more remarkable for its comprehensiveness and perspicuity, and shows the author to have possessed at once a bold and commanding view of his subject. Those parts of the work, which relate to discoveries recently made on the continents of America, Asia, and Africa, as well as in the Southern and Pacific oceans, are rendered doubly valuable, by a faithful reference to original authorities. Another improvement in the plan no less honorable to the author and useful to the reader, is, its containing little else than *pure geographical matter,* unalloyed by tedious details of political, civil, and ecclesiastical history, and other matters equally irrevelant. But perhaps its most inestimable feature of reform is, its correction of numerous and gross errors, on which frequent repetition and respectable names, had contributed to bestow not only the currency but the sanctity of truth.

Necessarily connected with a system of Geography are, the several branches of Natural History. With these Mr. Pinkerton appears to be thoroughly acquainted, and has ably incorporated them in his immortal work. I call it immortal, because I have no doubt of its preserving an existence as long as science and literature shall continue to be cultivated on the globe which it describes.

The correct, classical, and comprehensive accounts which it contains of the animals, vegetables, and minerals of each country that has been hitherto explored, while they offer to the naturalist and philosopher a vast fund of information and amusement, unfold objects and views of the first importance to the merchant and statesman. Nor can they be received with indifference even by the most incurious reader—For the magnificence and profusion of the works of nature, whether presented in their real form and essence, or depicted in the faithful page of the historian, never fail to arrest attention, and give rise to sensations the most delectable and permanent.

But it is in vain to attempt a detail of the numerous excellencies of this work.—They can be learnt and appreciated only by a faithful perusal of the work itself—Were I to undertake to instruct any one in what way to acquire, at the least possible expence of time, and money, a competent knowledge of the globe we inhabit, I would direct him to procure, and read with attention, Pinkerton's System of Modern Geography.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

Arrived, brigs Matilda, Lee, Demarara; William, Roland, Bay of Honduras; Ferdinand, Lane, Trinidad; sch'r Antelope, Combs, Edenton, N. C. Olive Branch, Smith, N. Carolina; sloop Miranda, Smith, do. Betsey, Musier, Wilmington, N. C.

Cleared, sch. Volunteer, Bell, Curracoa; Lark, Cronk, St. Johns.

Ship Olive Branch, Tier, of this port, sailed from Bourdeaux, for N. Orleans, in company with the brig Minerva, Maine.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Ferdinand, Lane, 22 days from Trinadad. Left at Port Spain, on the 22d ult. brigs Maria Jane, Salter, Portsmouth, N. H. Peter, Lebreton, Newburyport; Mary, Glazier, Ipswich; Newhaven, Burham, Newhaven; Barbara, Hitchcock, N. York; schs. Amphitrite, Macdonald, do. Hannah, Prentiss, Marblehead; Eliza, Dole, Newburyport; Mary, Gordon, Plymouth; Phenus, Adamson, Boston; William, Fernald, do. Commerce, Ingersol, Salem; Friendship, Snider, Wiscasset; Hannah & Betsey, Childs, Maine; Mohawk, Southward, Duxbury, Matilda, Remington, Providence; Fair Play, Scovil; Fair Trader, Mead, Philadelphia; Eleanor, Bray, Washington City; Belona, Pride, Edenton. The Franklin, Merchant, sailed on the 21st for Turk's Island.

In lat. 28, 10, long. 67, spoke sloop Eliza, Keith, belonging to Middletwon, Conn. bound from Dominica to N Carolina.

Brig Miltida, Lee, 21 days from Demerara, bound to Hartford. Left at Demerara brig Thetis, and sch'r Lydia, Abelleton, both of New-York, to sail in a few days; brig America, Newel, Saybrook: schr. Marks, Combs, of Westfield: and several others, names not recollected. The day before the Matilda sailed, a brig arrived from Newport, dismasted. March 28th, lat. 28, spoke schr. Antelope, out 12 days from New-York, bound to Jamaica. Pork 27 dols. beef 12, flour 11.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Mr. Snowden—In your paper of the 22d of February, a writer under the signature of "A Farmer," has addressed to Richard Brent, Esq. and myself, as candidates at the ensuing election for a member to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, several questions, to which he requests candid answers. As I have no wish to conceal from the district or from the world, any opinions which I may have formed, either of public men or measures, I shall not hesitate in complying with the wishes of the Farmer. You will, therefore, please republish the questions, in the order in which they have been offered, with my answers to each.

Question.

1. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson's ordering the marshall of Virginia, to repay to James Thompson Callender the fine of 200 dollars which he has received from Callender, in consequence of a verdict of a jury finding him guilty of a most malicious, wanton and scandalous libel on the president of the United States and General Washington; and of the judgment of the court fixing the fine? If you do, state your reasons.

Answer. The marshal having actually received the fine of James T. Callender, the money was then the property of the United States, and, of course, beyond the constitutional controul of the President, and any interference on his part was certainly improper.

2. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson's paying Callender 100 dollars to enable him to write and print his book, called *The Prospect before Us*, in which is contained the libel for which he was fined—wherein he calls General Washington a traitor to his country, and Mr. Adams a murderer and an hoary headed incendiary? If you do, give your reasons for such approbation.

Ans. I do not.

3. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson's inviting Thomas Paine, the writer of a most abusive letter to General Washington, and the author of the Age of Reason, in which he denies the existence of Jesus Christ, and reviles our holy religion—to come to this country in one of our national ships: And do you not believe Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Paine are intimate friends and affectionately attached to each other?

Ans. Whatever might have been Mr. Jefferson's attachment to Thomas Paine, or his enmity to Gen. Washington, a decent respect for the opinions of the American people, ought to have deterred *the President of the United States* from inviting to this country, the man whose favorite theme is the abuse of that great and good man; who is revered by his countrymen, and whose services will never be forgotten by those who are real Americans. I know nothing of Mr. Jefferson's attachment to Mr. Paine. His letter of invitation to Paine is couched in very affectionate terms.

4. Do you think that the law of the last session of Congress, depriving the judges of the circuit courts of their commissions, without being convicted before the proper tribunal of misbehavior in office, is constitutional?

Ans. I have no hesitation in believing the law unconstitutional.

5. Do you think Mr. Jefferson could constitutionally withhold from certain persons in the District of Columbia, commissions appointing them justices of the peace in that district for five years—which appointment had been approved of by the Senate and commissions signed by the late President, and left in the office of the Secretary of State, to be recorded before they were delivered to the persons thus appointed—especially when the act of the 27th February, 1801, concerning the District of Coumbia, declares that the justices appointed by virtue of it shall hold their offices for five years.

Ans. I do not.

6. Do you think it was expedient or just in Congress, at their last session, to take the taxes off of pleasure carriages, whisky and white sugar, and to continue them on bohea tea, brown sugar, coffee and *salt*?

Ans. Whenever the situation of our country will warrant the reduction of taxes, it ought to be the object of the representatives of the people to unburden those articles, which are absolutely necessary to all classes of our citizens, and to retain the taxes on the luxuries only. I therefore, think the law unjust, as the interests of the poor are sacrificed to the convenience of the rich.

7. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson removing men from office, for no other reason than that of their not agreeing with him in his political opinions, and putting in their places only such as do think with him in policies; and particularly do you approve of his removing old officers and soldiers of our revolutionary war, against whom there was no complaint as to their conduct in office; Such as Col. William Heath, of Petersburg, who was a valliant officer in our army, and who while collector of the customs of Petersburg, acted most faithfully towards the public, and against whom Mr. Jefferson could not alledge a single fault, except that of not thinking with him in politics?

Ans. I have always been opposed to political intolerance or proscription.—Whenever good men are to be driven from office, or excluded from an equal participation in our government, liberty is gone—it is but a name. I have been taught to believe that merit alone, in a republican government, was the grand pivot on which executive favor ought to turn.

8. Do you approve of the conduct of the House of Representatives, in refusing to request the President to give them such information as he may have received respecting the cession of Louisiana, by Spain to France, if in his opinion, it would be proper to give the information; and do you believe the President has been as attentive to this subject as he ought to have been? Do you think he has ever yet officially called on the French or Spaniards, to say whether the session has been made or not?

Ans. I think the House of Representatives was entitled to every information, which it was in the power of the President to give; especially on a subject of so much importance to the interests of this country, & one on which it was absolutely necessary for them to act—A refusal on the part of the majority to request of the President the necessary information was certainly improper. It is impossible for me to say, whether the President has ever officially called on the French or Spaniards, or what steps he may have taken in this business, being without any information on that subject.

9. Do you approve of the expence and delay of sending Mr. Monroe to Spain and France, when in each country we have ministers who have but lately left America, and who must be as competent as Mr. Monroe to negociate on this subject?

Ans. I have always supposed the Executive the best judges, in all affairs of a foreign nature.

10. Do you not think that if it is proper to send a special envoy to France or Spain, that he ought to have been sent six or nine months ago; and that the delay which the President has been guilty of in this important business, proves him to have been very inattentive to the interests of our western citizens?

Ans. I have no information on this subject; therefore, can give no opinion.

11. Do you not believe that Mr. Jefferson wrote the letter to Mazzie, in which the executive, who was General Washington, is charged with endeavoring to introduce the principles of the British government into our own, and with being at the head of an anglo-monarchic and aristocratic party; and do you believe the charges are true?

Ans. I believe that Mr. Jefferson did write the letter to Mazzie; and, I also believe, that the charges contained in it are untrue.

12. Do you not believe that Mr. Jefferson is a Deist, and if so, is he a proper person to be at the head of a people who profess themselves to be believers in Christianity?

Ans. Never having been honored with the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, I know nothing of his religious tenets. He has been frequently and publicly charged with deistical principles, and never having deigned to contradict those charges, it is fair to presume they are true. Whether he is a proper or improper person, to be at the head of a Christian people, must be answered by the people themselves, who have the same information, on this subject, that I have. I think a Deist an improper person to be at the head of those professing Christianity.

13. Do you not think that the democratic party in Congress, in directing monuments to be erected to the memories of certain officers who were killed during the war, after they had refused to have one erected to the memory of Gen. Washington, shew the reason of that refusal, to wit: the expence was not the real one, but that it proceeded from a hatred to him, and a wish to bury as soon as possible in oblivion, his services as a President of the United States; so that the influence which a recollection of the services might have, in opposing their views, might be soon destroyed.

Ans. I have never been in favor of the erection of a monument to the memory of any man; but certainly, if one was denied to the memory of Gen. Washington, none ought to be granted to any other person or persons whatever: the conduct of Congress, therefore, at their last session, on this subject meets my disapprobation.

I have thus answered concisely and candidly the questions that have been propounded to me, and I shall be pleased if they are satisfactory.

JOSEPH LEWIS, jun.

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

Thirtieth day's Drawing.

27494, first drawn, 2000 dolls.
31761, 200 dolls. 31169, 100 dolls.
2233, 3852, 10028, 12221, 28295, 50 dolls.
6494, 13502, 17572, 21604, 21683, 20 dolls.
156 of 10 dolls.

Thirty first day's Drawing.

13353, 500 dolls.
6186, 200 dolls.
11599, 12082, 14182 100 dolls.
3350, 50 dolls.
19149, 20 dolls.
179 of 10 dolls.

32d day's Drawing.

10952, 30037, 100 dolls.
7075, 11455, 15495, 20083, 2730 50 dolls.
573, 1719, 9285, 22439, 30435, 31995, 34876, 20 dolls.
171 of 10 dolls.

33d day's Drawing.

11677, 12004, 26502, 30447, 100 dols.
9968, 19310, 23095 50 dolls.
4114, 28616, 20 dolls.
171 of 10 dolls.

Gain this day 1300 dolls.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY, April 5th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

Three handsome

Building Lots of Ground,

on a long credit; situate on the corner of Cameron and Pitt Streets.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 23.

To Rent,

For one or more Years,

A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be a very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.

RICHD. RATCLIFF.

Feb. 27. 2aw-

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing (copper bottom) BRIG

HARMONY,

Robert B Hall, Master:

Intended to sail on Friday next.—For freight of *two hundred bls.* or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who offers for sale from said vessel, now lading at Merchant's wharf,

8 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy,
7 chests Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea,
Some Lime and Plaster of Paris.

March 21. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,

100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvass,
2 bales fine Oznaburgs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhds. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.

March 10. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their Book Store in King street,

(Price 25 cents,)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,

ON THE

Cession of Louisiana,

To the French; and on the late breach of Treaty by the Spaniards:

Including the translation of a Memorial on the War of St. Domingo, and Cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French Counsellor of State.

March 10 d

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

March 12. d

A. WILLIS

Has just received a quantity of excellent

China Oranges, Cramberries and Shelbark Nuts,

which he offers for sale at his store on Prince street.

March 9. d

CLOVER SEED,

Warranted of the last crop.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 28. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 10. d

Fifty Barrels TAR,

Just received and for Sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.

March 16 d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

For Sale,

A Negro Man about 35 years of age, and his wife and four children. He has been a waiter, is a very good gardner and shoemaker; the woman is about 30 years of age, a good cook, washer, and sews tolerably well. Enquire of

H. J. STIER,

At Bladensburg.

March 15. law4‡

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

Sundry building LOTS,

Part of Lot No. 17, situated upon Fairfax and Princess Streets, in the town of Alexandria; upon some of said Lots are erected small buildings. Any person desirous of purchasing at private sale may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has a plot of the Lots as laid off. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale or upon application to

RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

March 12. 2aw7‡

Dividend.

The Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Gillies,* of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Monday the 18th day of April next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the House of Peter Heiskell in said Town, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, *Assignee.*

March 3. 2aw 10t.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Allison, comp. *against* *Jacob Harman & W. Davis, trading under the Firm of Harman & Davis, Wm. Mitchell & Robert Brown Jamesson.* debts. } In Chancery.

This suit abates as to the plaintiff Alexander, and the defendants Harman and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Harman and Davis are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter their appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Wm. Mitchell and Robert Brown Jamesson do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants Harman and Davis until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy,

Test G. DENEALE,

March 10. 1aw2m Clerk.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of Dec. 1803, a Negro Slave, named *Jacob,* about 30 years of age, rather of a yellowish complexion: he is a stout, lusty fellow, five feet eleven inches high; *his foot is twelve inches and a quarter long;* he has a very large nose, a big bushy head, he has a small scar on the out side of his right leg just below his knee, another on the same side of his thigh just above his knee, occasioned by a burn; his cloathing, when he went away from me, were a dark drab coloured coarse cloth, his coat was lapelled with large buttons on it, a pair of overalls of the same cloth, white yarn stockings, Virginia cotton shirt and felt hat; he may be very apt to change his clothing, and very likely may have a forged pass; he has a wife at Mr. George Wise's, in Alexandria, and very likely he is lurking about that place. Masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying him off at their peril. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in jail, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me in Stafford county, near Muddy creek, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LAING.

March 18. 1aw5w

A New and Practical Work.

A PROPOSAL,

By William Y. Birch, & Abraham Small, of the City of Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING IN VOLUMES, *BY SUBSCRIPTION,*

THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,

THE

Domestic Encyclopædia,

OR, A

DICTIONARY OF FACTS,

AND

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:

COMPREHENDING

A concise view of the latest discoveries, inventions, and improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy.

TOGETHER WITH

Descriptions of the most interesting objects of nature and art; the history of men and animals, in a state of health or disease; and practical hints respecting the arts and manufactures, both familiar and commercial.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings and Cuts.

By A. F. M. WILLICH, A. M.

Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

With additions, applicable to the present situation of the U. States,

By JAMES MEASE, M. D.

Fellow of the American Philosophical Society,

And Corresponding Member of the Literary and Phil. Soc. at Manchester.

From the above general contents of the work, it will be easily conceived that the nature of the Domestic Encyclopædia is peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the United States. Perhaps it contains a greater number of useful facts than have ever appeared in the compass of four moderate volumes. No pains, trouble, or expence appear to have been spared to render this economical dictionary as complete as the present advancement of agriculture, gardening, of the familiar arts and manufactures, as well as the imperfect state of medical science would respectively admit. It includes almost every object more or less connected with rural, domestic, and animal economy. Hence the reader will find numerous experiments related, many hundreds of which have not before been published in the English language.

With regard to the additions, the editor will observe, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to render them as useful as possible to the people of this country—The diseases commonly prevalent therein, with the most approved methods of prevention and cure, shall be particularly detailed—An account shall be given of all the discoveries which have been made in the United States; and many Machines for diminishing labour, which are peculiar thereto, shall be described, and illustrated in Plates—In short, every useful fact in rural and domestic economy, omitted by Dr. Willich, and which may be known to the editor, shall be inserted; and in order to take advantage of progressing improvements, arrangements have been made to have all the periodical works on the above subjects, forwarded as soon as published in England or France.

The Publishers have but little to add for themselves; knowing, that professions generally are, and perhaps, ought to be, in a great measure, unavailing, they refer the Public to the books they have already published. They have given to the world two editions of Dr. Russell's Modern Europe, within the last three years; the manner, therefore, in which they execute their undertakings, can be ascertained. In the present work, if they do not advance much, they pledge themselves not to degenerate. It shall be printed in the first style of uniformity and taste. The Paper shall be superfine; and the Engravings at least equal to those in the London copy.

Conditions.

I. *It shall be printed in five handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to subscribers,* two dollars and fifty cents *per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.*

II. *The first volume shall appear on the first of April,* 1803, *and a volume regularly every three months afterwards.*

III. *It may be had in one delivery when finished, at* twelve dollars and fifty cents, *in boards, or* fifteen dollars *well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the process of the work to take it when finished.*

N. B. The public will please to take notice, that the amount in price of this improved and extended work, is not higher than the London work in four volumes.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work will be received by Samuel Bishop and by James Kennedy, Gen. Alexandria.

March 19. 2aw 4w

Postponement.

THE sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owning to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. I will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, jun. } *Ex'rs.*
THOMAS L. LEE, }

Jan. 24 2aw 18t

To Let,

For one or more years, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, for a small family, pleasantly situated on Pitt street, between Wolf and Wilkes streets.

CHARLES SIMMS.

March 21. eo3t

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 4th inst. a likely Negro Man named *Daniel;* about 5 feet 5 inches high; rather knock-kneed, and when spoken to is apt to stutter: had on, when he went away, a short blue jacket and trowsers, wool hat, a pair of shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up said Daniel, and brings him to me in Alexandria, near the county wharf, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

GARRET HEADEN.

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Triplett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. eods

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of ISAAC M'PHERSON, late of Prince William County, a Bankrupt, give notice, to all persons indebted to the said Isaac M'Pherson, or who have any of his effects, not to pay or deliver the same to any person, other than the subscribers, or such as shall be duly authorized by them.

BENJAMIN BOTTS,
TIMOTHY BRUNDIGE.

Dumfries, March 8. eo12t

Twenty Dollars Reward,

To any person who will bring to me, to secure so that I get him again,

JOHN AYRES,

A BRIGHT mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, who eloped from this place on the 9th instant. He had on when he went away a blue plains coat, his pantaloons of the same were patched, and darned in some places with white cotton, a swansdown waistcoat, white yarn stockings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with strings, and a very good white hat. He has a thick suit of black hair, rather inclined to curl, which he generally keeps tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he thinks he has done wrong his countenance expresses great fear mixed with a considerable blushing; I suppose he must be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels from receiving or harboring the above mentioned mulatto on board their vessels, at the peril of the law. B. M. L.

*** Should the said mulatto fellow be apprehended and secured in the jail of Fredericksburg or its vicinity, and I can be informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed to pay the reward.

Cabin Point,
Westmoreland county, }

Feb. 22. eaw 6w

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.